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War Food Administration,  
Production Goal Meeting,  
Maurice A. Doan, Chairman,  
Hotel Olds,  
Lansing, Michigan

Lansing 13, Michigan  
November 29, 1944

A  
Your Committee for Livestock, Dairy and Poultry, hereby makes the following report and recommendations for the 1945 production goals in Michigan:

#### SOWS TO FARROW

After reviewing the feed situation, the Committee recommends a goal of 125,000 sows to farrow in the spring of '45, which is 100% of the indicated 1944 production. (Amended by Mr. Himes to extend the price support on hogs to July 1, 1946.)

#### ALL CATTLE AND CALVES

The Committee recommends a goal of 2,056,000 for all cattle and calves on farms. Or 101% of the 1944 indication. Considerable supplies of beef may be obtained by feeding and slaughtering from the present large cattle population.

#### MILK COWS

The dairy production goals were discussed from a feed angle as well as the number of cows now on the farms. The Committee recommends a goal of 1,066,000 milk cows on farms. Or an increase of 1% above the suggested goal.

#### MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS

The Committee recommends a goal of 5,618,000,000 pounds, an increase in production of milk in comparison to the increase in the number of cows.

#### MILK PRODUCTION PER COW

The Committee recommends a goal of 5,270 pounds.

#### SHEEP AND LAMBS

The Committee recommends that the suggested goal of 900,000 be accepted.

#### FARM EGG PRODUCTION

After considerable discussion on the egg situation, regarding past experiences in production and prices, the Committee recommends that the suggested 1945 goals be accepted at 112,753,000 dozen, which reduces the '45 goal to 80% of the '44 indicated production.

Because of the urgent necessity of making drastic reduction in the production of eggs, the Committee recommends that the following measures be taken:

(1) That the ceiling price on poultry be increased 10% to farmers. This increase to become effective at once and continue until May 1, 1945. The Committee believes that an increase in the ceiling price would encourage the sale of poultry for meat purposes, which in turn would reduce the production of eggs.

(2) That all eggs purchased by federal agencies when it is found necessary to support the price, be purchased on a graded basis.

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- (3) That hatcheries set incubators only on orders received.
- (4) In furtherance of the program that farmers continue to cull their flocks.

CHICKENS RAISED ON FARMS

Basing our opinion on the fact that more poultry may be utilized for meat purposes, the Committee recommends that the suggested goal of 18,333,000 be accepted.

HEN NUMBERS

In line with their recommendations for a decrease in the production of eggs, the Committee recommends the suggested goals be accepted.

MILES A NELSON, Chairman  
GEORGE BROADBENT  
C. L. BRODY  
G. A. BRANAMAN

Amended to include recommendation that the current support price on hogs weighing from 200 to 270 pounds be extended from June 30, 1945 to March 31, 1946.

Report of Committee on  
The Education and Information Program  
Relating to the 1945 Agricultural Production Goals in Michigan

B. D. Kuhn, acting chairman; Ralph Brubaker, R. J. Baldwin, E. C. Sackrider, present.

Following discussions, these recommendations were adopted:

(1) Regional meetings be held for the purpose of presenting information regarding goals for 1945, the time, place and number to be determined by Maurice A. Doan, state AAA chairman, and R. J. Baldwin, director of extension. Agencies to be invited include Extension, AAA, Farm Security, Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and Vocational Agriculture (either county or district representatives). Preparations to be made at regional meetings for county conferences.

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(2) County conferences to include representatives of additional groups such as farm organizations, newspapers, vocational agricultural teachers, commodity organizations, AAA committeemen, extension leaders, soil conservation directors, and any other War Board agency representatives.

(3) Presentation of materials at regional and county meetings to include the following phases: (a) Food production outlook and requirements; (b) Price support; (c) Goals; (d) Practice recommendations; (e) Discussion of means of getting information to farmers.

(4) Handbook of information to be prepared by AAA, Extension, Soil Conservation Services and other War Board Agencies, cooperating, based on a revision of last year's issue.

(5) A program of state-wide radio and press information on food requirement goals, price supports, and practices to be directed by C. W. Collin, administrative assistant of AAA, and W. Lowell Treaster, Michigan State college extension editor.

(6) Attention of the State War Board is called to the necessity for emphasis on certain phases of farm production as the need arises for special farm enterprises throughout the year.

R. J. Baldwin, Chairman

Ralph Brubaker

B. D. Kuhn

E. C. Sackrider

W. Lowell Treaster



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CANNING  
AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

This committee had a somewhat different task set before it than did the other committees of this meeting, in that there are no State goals set up by the War Food Administration for fresh and processing vegetables for 1945. Nevertheless, the committee has suggested State goals for most of the vegetable crops commonly grown in Michigan.

The committee believes that, for the processed vegetables, the national goals of 103% for tomatoes, 96% for sweet corn and 96% for peas, of the 1944 acreages, can well be accepted for Michigan. In the case of snap beans, however, we feel the national goal of a 26% reduction in acreage should not apply to Michigan. Michigan canneries put up, for the most part, a special high grade pack of snap beans, which is much in demand and which does not compete markedly with the ordinary pack. For that reason we feel that the State goal for Refugee snap beans should be maintained at or near 100% of the 1944 acreage. A large proportion of the Michigan carrot crop is also processed, the Michigan crop finding favor with some of the larger processors of the country. We feel that a 12% reduction in acreage of 1945, instead of the national 18%, should be sufficient. The committee feels that the proposed reduction of 50¢ per ton support price for sweet corn, suggested as a national goal, would be satisfactory for Michigan but that the reductions of \$3.50 per ton for peas and \$10.00 for Refugee beans will result in a very marked reduction in acreages in this State.

The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the War Food Administration has placed support prices under only the fair processed crops, namely: tomatoes, peas, snap beans and sweet corn. No support prices are established for carrots and fresh vegetables, other than potatoes and sweet potatoes.

For the fresh vegetable crops this committee suggests the following acreage goals for the 1945 Michigan crops:

CROPS	% of 1944 Acreage	1945 Acreage
Snap beans	100	1,400
Cabbage (Domestic & Danish)	90	6,390
Cantaloupes	110	3,080
Carrots	88	1,232
Cauliflower	120	816
Celery (Summer)	97	1,843
(Fall)	95	4,370
Cucumbers	100	1,000
Onions	105	8,100
Tomatoes	100	5,400

Michigan has long been recognized as a leading celery and onion producing state, ranking first or second in production of both crops among the northern states. Both state crops have a reputation for high quality. The 1944 acreage of celery was only very slightly higher than the preceeding 10 year average, while that of onions was 2000 acres and 200,000 bushels below the ten year average, largely due to labor shortage. The present surplus of onions is directly due to a very great increase in acreage of onions in 1944 in certain western states. With possibility of some increase in labor supply, the acreage of celery in Michigan should not be much reduced in 1945 while that of onions should have a slight increase.



This committee desires to emphasize the effect of ceiling prices in securing the desired acreage of a vegetable crop, if that ceiling is set before the time of planting. Establishment of ceilings at or near the time of harvest can only produce a group of disgruntled growers who are likely to disregard all attempts at control of production the following year.

In conclusion the committee wishes to thank Messrs. M. L. Lowe of Lansing and R. E. Keller of Chicago, members of the Federal Vegetable Crop Reporting Service, for their assistance in supplying crop statistics and advice which aided the committee in drawing its conclusions.

Dr. Paul H. Harner, M. S. C., Chairman

Ward Cady, Decatur

Dr. Keith Barrons, M. S. C.



November 30, 1944

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON 1945 GOALS  
FOR DRY BEANS AND SUGAR BEETS

REPORTING ON SUGAR BEETS:

That sugar is in short supply is well known to the public through rationing, the public's inability to buy, and at times newspaper publicity.

That the utmost is needed in production is an acknowledged fact.

The War Food Administration has suggested for Michigan, 120,000 acres representing a reduction of 15,000 acres from last year's goal.

Balancing the need for sugar supplies against what has the appearance of a reduced goal might be misunderstood and react detrimentally in acreage solicitation, in view of which it is the committee's recommendation that the 1945 goal for sugar beet acreage be set at not less than last year's goal of 135,000 acres.

A more detailed statement is attached hereto and becomes part of this report.

REPORTING ON BEANS:

The committee accepts the goal suggested by the War Food Administration of 760,000 acres. It feels that it is both its responsibility and patriotic duty during this war emergency to exert its every and best effort to obtain the goal suggested; particularly, in the light of explanations made concerning the urgency of the need for white beans. The committee, however, feels it would be failing in its responsibility if it failed to make known some of

(REPORT ON BEANS CONTINUED)

the obstacles and handicaps it will encounter in its efforts to obtain this goal.

- (1) The goal suggested exceeds the planted acreage for 1944.
- (2) Much of this increase was secured on a basis of patriotic appeal and the favorable experience of the previous year. Because of the unfortunate growing conditions in 1944, resulting in low yields, and consequent low income per acre, it is unlikely that the same appeal would result in the same favorable response. Particularly is this likely to be true when other crops on which experience was better carries the same patriotic appeal.
- (3) Last year some of the increased acreage was due to lateness of Spring rendering it impractical to plant much needed feed grain crops and sugar beets. There is, of course, a possibility that this condition might repeat, but no assurance that that might be true.
- (4) Some of the acreage that would normally have been planted to beans next Spring has already been taken up by Fall wheat plantings.
- (5) While farmers' experience with beans in 1944 in some localities was unfavorable, their experience with sugar beets was favorable. It is natural in the circumstance that some farmers will consider planting a larger sugar beet acreage and less beans.

(REPORT ON BEANS CONTINUED)

It is estimated that the farmers will realize in the neighborhood of \$125.00 gross per acre from sugar beets this year versus approximately \$33.00 per acre from beans. With the urgent need for sugar and in fact many other types of crops, it will quickly be deducted that it will take more than patriotic talk to overcome this and similar disparities.

(6) It is recognized that the 1945 crop may be normal in production (or even above) and on a basis of existing price structure would yield higher acreage income but the argument for the increase needed is bound to center on 1944 crop year results.

(7) Although a 1945 bean acreage equivalent to the suggested goal of 760,000 acres is deemed by the committee to be highly desirable, the committee is of the unanimous opinion that Spring planting and weather conditions normal and under existing price structure, it will be difficult if not impossible to attain this acreage.

(8) The committee is of the opinion that the possibility of attaining the desired goal would be greatly enhanced should the price be increased \$1.00 per hundred, which is suggested and recommended.

It is further suggested that this increase in price could be justified in Michigan's case in allowing 50 cents per hundred because of lower freight rates on account of proximity to

(REPORT ON BEANS CONTINUED)

consuming markets and an additional 50 cents per hundred to cover increase cost of production in Michigan versus other producing areas not adjacent to large manufacturing centers.

The total overall cost to the Government would figure a comparatively small item in comparison to the cost of obtaining other war necessities no more important.

It should be mentioned that the cost of Michigan beans to the user and distributor in the markets normally using them has been on the average of about 50 cents per hundred less than the delivered cost of beans from other producing areas a condition that existed only during periods of disparity of production during peacetimes. The establishment of the so-called across the board prices not acknowledging the existing freight differentials is and was responsible for this condition.

The committee respectfully requests that consideration be given to a resolution prepared by the Michigan Bean Advisory Committee on January 26, 1944, covering the item of farm storage for the purpose of regulating flow of delivery during harvest time. A copy of this resolution is appended hereto.



January 26, 1944

RESOLUTION PASSED BY MICHIGAN BEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHEREAS: From recent estimates and surveys, it appears that Michigan will harvest over 900,000 acres of beans. In the marketing of this large crop, we will be faced with several major problems. Because of increased sugar beet acreage and prospective increased sugar production, storage facilities of Michigan sugar companies are not apt to be available for beans in 1944.

Processing and storage facilities of Michigan bean processors were barely sufficient in 1942 and 1943 to meet the production secured in those years during the heavy farmer delivery months of September, October, November and December. They could not be expected to meet the 1944 requirements.

WHEREAS: The acute labor shortage that it seems probable will exist on the farms of Michigan, at bean harvest time, and the present existing labor shortage in elevator personnel shows no possibility of changing for the better, will be accentuated to the danger point of a breakdown in the harvesting, processing and marketing of the 1944 bean crop.

Harvesting of beans in Michigan can be prolonged by the use of the McNaughton system of stacking beans without detriment to the crop quantity or quality. Were this done, it is very evident that labor shortages could be alleviated, that fewer people could get more work done, that existing elevator labor could be more apt to get the processing and marketing work done. What is needed is an incentive to growers to slow up bean deliveries.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the harvesting, transporting, processing and storing problems could be most successfully solved by slowing up delivery of beans by farmers during the period of September through December. That this "slow up" could best be accomplished by recognizing the ability of farmers to provide storage for beans through this period by offering a rate of storage payment to farmers for their storage facilities.

That the net cost to the Federal Agencies of Michigan beans would not be increased, because storage, wherever found after delivery by the farmers has had to be paid for at commercial rates by Government Agencies for their purchases.

That the War Food Administration through the Commodity Credit Corporation offer for all beans delivered to country shipping points a storage payment as follows: (1) through the month of October of 5¢ per cwt., cleaned basis; (2) through the month of November of 10¢ per cwt., cleaned basis; (3) through the month of December of 15¢ per cwt., cleaned basis; and (4) any deliveries from January 1 to September 1, 1945 carry the maximum storage rate of 15¢ per cwt., cleaned basis.

That the certification procedures, similar to those now used in connection with the so-called "roll back" payments be a part of the announcement to insure payments to farmers for storage used.

That country shipping points able to supply storage during the above mentioned storage periods be permitted to participate in the total maximum of 15¢ storage for such quantities of beans stored by them in excess of bean storage paid farmers by them for storage in the same manner and at the same rate as accorded the farmer.

MILES A. NELSON, Secretary  
A. B. LOVE

DETAILED STATEMENT REGARDING SUGAR BEETS REFERRED TO ON PAGE 1

A careful consideration of the sugar beet situation in Michigan for 1945 shows as follows:

1. The 1945 sugar beet goal for the State of Michigan of 120,000 planted acres is too low in view of the total sugar beet acreage goal for the United States and the anticipated plantings in Michigan for 1945.
  - a. During the 10 year period 1933-42, the average plantings of sugar beets in the United States were 926,000 acres and 125,000 acres in Michigan. So for 1945, the goal of 951,000 acres for the United States is an increase of 2.7% over the 10 year 1933-42 average and the goal of 125,000 acres for Michigan is a reduction of 4% below the 10 year 1933-42 average. During the 10 year period 1933-42, the average plantings in Michigan were 13.50% of the average plantings in the United States as a whole, and 13.50% of the United States goal of 951,000 acres would be 128,385 acres for a Michigan 1945 goal.
  - b. The average planted acres of sugar beets in Michigan in the 5 best years from 1932 to date was 141,000 acres. Therefore, Michigan has the ability to plant considerably more than the tentative goal for 1945.
  - c. In 1943, the plantings in Michigan were low due to (1) the lateness of the announcement of the Government program which prevented sugar beet processors from contracting for beets until March, and (2) although a good acreage was contracted, weather conditions were such that grain crops could not be planted until very late which meant that sugar beets were even still later, some as late as July 4th and a large number of contracts were not planted or were reduced in acreage. The plantings in 1944 were low again due to (1) lateness of Government program which, however, was not as late as the previous year, and (2) fear of lack of agricultural labor, which fear proved to be unfounded. Plantings for these same two years for the United States as a whole were low also, as in 1943 only 59% of the goal was planted, and in 1944, only 63% of the goal was planted.
2. Prospects for 1945. The ample labor supply in 1944 and the increasing number of German prisoners of war, who are available for agricultural work, has greatly overcome the growers fear of lack of labor. Growers who have stopped growing beets and non-sugar beet growers have come to find that when they plant sugar beets, they get labor for their beets and this gives them labor to use in other crops. Such agricultural labor is hard to find in the non-sugar beet areas of Michigan. Some time ago, WFA announced that the 1945 sugar beet program would be "not less" than the 1944 program and has called a meeting of growers and processors for December 4th in Washington to discuss the details of the program. This is a month earlier than last year and so the processors should be able to start contracting as early as is normally done. Reports from the sugar beet areas from contacts with growers indicate that a normal sugar beet acreage may be expected next year.



- e. The agricultural labor supply as a whole should not influence the distribution of the United States goal between states as sugar beets require labor wherever they are grown and no area has a local labor supply today to handle this crop. In 1944, and undoubtedly again in 1945, the big part of this labor will be foreigners and prisoners of war transported at Government expense. The supply of prisoners of war should be considerably greater in 1945. During periods when this labor is not under contract to work in the area where it is located, it must be moved to other areas at Government expense or housed, fed, and paid a daily minimum. Michigan is one of the very few sugar beet areas where the demand for migratory agricultural labor during the interim between the spring and fall work in beets is greater than the available supply of sugar beet labor. Therefore, the cost to the Government is less in Michigan as continuous work can be furnished from early spring to late fall, and more crops would be benefited than in most any other sugar beet area.
  - f. Various crops in Michigan have come to depend upon the sugar beet labor for such work as harvesting fruits, pickles, tomatoes, etc., hoeing and stacking navy beans, helping with threshing and other general agricultural work. Reduction in the sugar beet acreage with a resultant reduction in the number of beet workers is a serious handicap to a large portion of agriculture in Michigan.
  - g. Inasmuch as the support plan for sugar beets for 1945 will not be announced until December 4th, no comment can be made on this at this time.
2. Various state, county and township AAA officials, county agents, state extension service, WFA representatives, and others can best cooperate and help in getting the 1945 sugar beet goal as follows:
- a. The 1944 goal was broken down into county and township goals in cooperation with the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association. Bi-weekly reports were made to the Association by the companies and these reports were consolidated and furnished to the State AAA for redistribution to the county and township AAA officials. This kept both Government officials and the industry constantly advised as to the areas where contracting was lagging and to increase the work in these areas.
  - b. Numerous growers discuss with the county and township AAA officials and county agents their plans for planting for the coming year. In these discussions, these officials can be very helpful in explaining to growers the need of sugar, overcome their lack of fear of labor shortages, etc., and encourage them to plant an acreage of sugar beets.
  - c. In 1944, WFA furnished posters urging the growing of sugar beets and these were helpful. However, their effectiveness could be materially increased if "War Food Administration" appeared more prominently on these posters so the growers knew definitely who was making the request for an increased acreage.
  - d. Past records indicate that the shrinkage between contracted and planted acres in sugar beets is about 10%. For this reason, the efforts of state, county and township AAA officials and county agents should not

cease when the contracted acreage reaches the planted acreage goal but should continue until the contracted acreage is at least 10% in excess of the planted acreage goal.

- e. Depending on the situation as it exists in various counties and townships, meetings could be arranged by the industry and attended by AAA officials to discuss the sugar beet problem.
  - f. A plan of newspaper publicity should be considered jointly by AAA officials and industry representatives so that the public and the growers are informed of the situation, plans, etc.
3. In view of the above, we recommend that
- a. The 1945 sugar beet acreage goal for the State of Michigan should not be less than 135,000 planted acres.
  - b. AAA officials, county agents and the sugar beet industry cooperate along the lines in item 2 above to obtain the goal.
4. The cooperation given by AAA officials and county agents in the past is very much appreciated by the industry and with this continued cooperation, it is anticipated that a normal acreage of sugar beets will be planted in Michigan in 1945.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur A. Schupp  
P. A. Goldsmith

Members of 1945 Goals Committee  
for Dried Beans and Sugar Beets  
representing the Sugar Beet  
Industry.

Approved:

Arthur A. Schupp  
P. V. Goldsmith  
Richard W. Bell  
A. L. Riedel  
Clarence W. Swanebeck

Committee on 1945 Goals for  
Dried Beans and Sugar Beets.





REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEED GRAINS,  
LEGUME SEEDS AND OIL CROPS

Your Committee on Feed Grains, Legume Seeds, and Oil Crops after carefully considering the needs and requirements wish to submit the following report:

We recommend a 1945 goal for corn of 1,800,000 acres; soybeans 100,000 acres, oats 1,472,000 acres; barley 150,000 acres flax seed 5,000 acres; rye 80,000 acres; wheat 90,000 acres; alfalfa for seed 90,000 acres; red clover for seed 220,000 acres; alsike for seed 20,000 acres; and sweet clover for seed 10,000 acres.

All of the goals for feed grains are substantially the same as were produced in 1944. The legume seed crops goals were increased 225% on alfalfa; 153% on red clover; 184% on alsike; and 500% on sweet clover. These increases are asked in an endeavor to secure an increase in the production of these vitally needed legume seeds.

Submitted by:

Floyd B. Himes, Chairman  
Leyton Nelson  
Ward Bronson  
James Quick

Committee on Feed Grains, Legume Seeds, and Oil Crops.

Amended to include the recommendation that the payment for harvesting legume seeds in effect for 1944 be continued in 1945.



RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POTATO COMMITTEE

November 29, 1944.

1. The Committee recommends a goal of 220,000 acres for 1945, which is the same as planted in 1943 and substantially the same as recommended last summer by the several AAA County Committee (222,000). The Committee feels that the announced support price is sufficient to obtain the recommended acreage.
2. The Committee recommends that the support price for the Upper Peninsula be advanced to equal that for the Lower Peninsula. For the 1944 crop there is a 10¢ per cwt. differential in favor of the Lower Peninsula. The freight rates from Houghton and other Upper Peninsula shipping points to Chicago are comparable to other shipping points in Lower Michigan.

C. J. Borun, Chairman

F. P. Hibst

Warren J. Hubbard

H. C. Moore

